L. G. GOULD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

In Advance, - - \$1.50

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED

BY THE

PREBLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At their 28th Annual Fair.

CLASS B-Bondsters.

Stallione, 4 yrs. and over.

Stallione, 1 yr. and under 2. 2

Horse Colts - Sucking.

Mares, 4 yrs. and over.

Marcs, 3 grs. and under 4.

Marce, 2 yre, and under 3.

Mares, 1 yr. and under 2.

Geldinge, 4 yrs. and over-

Geldings, 3 yrs. and under 4.

CLASS C.- Heavy Draft.

Stallions, 3 yes, and under 4.

Stallions, 2 yes. and under 3.

tallions, 1 yr. and under 2.

Horse Colt -- Sucking.

Mares, 4 yes, and oper.

Marce, 3 gre, and under 4.

Mares, 2 yrs. and under 3.

Mares, 1 yr. and under 2.

More Colt -- Sucking.

Geldings, 4 yes, and over.

Geldings, 3 yrs. and under 4

Geldings, 2 yes. and under 3.

CLASS D.-General Purpose

Stallions, 3 yrs. and under 4.

Horse Colt -- Sucking

Mare, 4 yrs, and over.

Mares, 3 yes. and under 4.

Mares, 1 gr. under 2.

Mare Colt -- Sucking

Geldings, 4 yrd. and over.

Geldings, 2 yrs. and under 3.

Geldings, 1 yr. and under 2.

CLASS E.

Ten Colts from one Stallion.

Brood Mare -- Foal by her Side.

Saddle Mare or Gelding.

Buggy Gelding or Mare.

Matched Gelding

Matched Mares.

CLASS H.

Trained Horses-Trot Confined to the County.

Pace Confined to the County.

Trotting Stallions.

CLASS L.

Green Trot - Confined to the County.

Green Pace-Confined to the County.

CLASS J.

Single Pace-Open to General Competition.

Double Team Trot.

Sweepstakes on Imported Stallions.

Sweepstakes on Stallious not Imported.

Sweepstakes on Mares.

Trot- Open to General Competition

4th .

Five Colts from one Stallion.

J. F. Fudge...

Nathan Peters ..

N. B. Stephens.

Samuel Welland ...

Garret Ehler

Michael Brown..... Phillip Gunckle ...

Samuel Snyder ...

Henry S. Glander M. O. Beam.....

Samuel Weiland.

F. M. Emm

David Brown.

Sam'l Wieland ..

Phillip Gunekle.

J. H. Snavely ..

Isanc Pugh ...

R. Hayes, Albert Deem, C. W. Brace,

H. D. Keiger, Clem Beechy, F. M. Deem,

Wm. Ludsay, W. S. Lewis, J. C. Calkins,

Samuel Weiland

A. E. Williamson, 1st .

The Enton Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Publisher.

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VOL. XII-NO. 49.

Sweepstakes on Geldings.

CLASS L.

JACKS AND MULES.

Jacks, 3 yes, mail over.

Males, 3 yrs. and under.

Span of Muler.

Steepstakes on Jacks.

Sweepstakes on Mules.

DEVONS, AYRSHIRES, ALDERNEYS AND OTHER SMALL BREEDS. Bulle, 3 yre. and over.

Bull, 2 yes. and under 3. -

Bull, 1 gr. and under 2.

Cours, 3 yes. and over.

Cores, 2 yes. and under 3. .

Bulls, 3 yrs. and over.

Bulls, under 6 mos.

Course, 3 yrs. and over.

Come, 1 gr. and under 2.

Cowe, 1 mo. and under 1 gr.

Cores, under 6 mor.

Cours, 3 yrs. and over.

Cones, 2 yrs. and under 5.

Come, 1 yr. and under 2.

Cores, 1 mo, and under 1 yr.

Bulls, 2 yrs. and under 3.

Conce, 3 yrs. and over.

Fatted Core and Heifer

Herd of Calves

Sweepstakes on Bulls.

Sweepstakes on Cores.

Buck, 2 yrs. and over.

Buck, 1 yr, and under 2.

Buck Lamb under 1 yr.

Ewes, 2 yrs, and over.

Ewee, 1 yr. and under 2.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Bucke, 2 yre, and over.

Bucks, 1 yr, and under 2.

Eices, 2 yrs, and over

Ewes, 1 yr. and under 2.

Ewe Lambe, under 1 yr.

Bucks, 2 yrs. and over.

Buck, 1 yr, and under 2.

NATIVE AND MIXED.

Bucks, 2 yes, and over.

Ewes, 2 yrs. and aver.

Ewes, 1 yr. and under 2.

Exce Lumbs

Five Lambs from One Buck.

Pen of Fat Sheer

Sweepstakes on Ewes.

James K. Bradburry.....

John Merridith

Henry Kesaling

John G. Oxer ...

Wm. Campbell

John G. Oxer

J. W. Walker.

C. C. Walker

J. W. Walker.....

Wm. Campbell ...

Jessie Stubbs

Jessie Stubbs

Jessie Stubbs ...

Wm. Campbell ..

Wm. F. Kirkhoff.

A. Modlin

A. Modlin

D. C. Stubbs.

S. Swisher

.. 3 00 Mrs. Lizzie Gans.....

J. G. Oxer.

... 7 00 S. Swisher... J. T. Shaw.

C. Flora & Son .

Samuel Oler.

J. Flora .

20 00 J. T. Shaw ...

8 00 S. Swinhaf

5 00 Detrick Myers ...

Marquis McWhinney

....\$ 5 00 Mrs. Lizzie Gans...

John G. Oxer.....

GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES. A rose, a leaf, two broken rings— Mamma, why keep these worn old things A piece of whip, an old kid love, A card with "love," "love,"

A picture with blue eyes is here And two hearts on it—oh, so near No, no, my babe, my dark-eyed pet, You must not touch these triffes—ye

The violets hide a thought of home-So let the tiny things alone! I could not, darling, give you these Old broken rings nor withered leave

A token bright they are for me, Of friends now far beyond the sea. The baby-face looked into mine, And said: "Fil play with these some other time

Cool Courtship. A correspondent of the Philadelphi Times, writing from the Azores, gives Times, writing from the Azores, gives this description of the way in which courting is conducted: Passing a house in the suburbs of Ponta Delgada one day, I saw a young man standing in the middle of the road talking to a young lady who was leaning over the railing of the balcony. When he saw us he walked away. Looking back I saw that he had returned and was again chatting with the lady. In answer to my in-

party said: "Oh! that is Azorean courtship; they always begin in that way. In-deed, they continue in the same way for a long while. The young gentle-man is not admitted to the house until about to be engaged to the young lady, and then he sees her only in the pres-ence of the other members of the fam-ily."

with the lady. In answer to my in-

quiring look an English lady of the

She Sewed On His Buttons. Old Blummer is tight-fisted. Several days ago he said to his wife: "Maria, I want you to look over that broadcloth vest of mine and put new buttons on it, 'cause I'm going to a card-party to night.

"But, Ely," answered Mrs. Blummer

I haven't any buttons to match that vest, and—"
"Thunder!" broke in Blummer, "the idea of a woman keeping house as long as you have and pretending to be out

you'll ask me for money to buy'em with

That evening Blummer hurried through his supper and began array-ing himself for the card-party Presently he called for the broadclot vest, and Mrs. Blummer, with marvel-ous promptitude, handed it to him. took it, hastily unfolded it, and then, as his eye took in his complete appearance, he stood as one transfixed. It was a six-button vest, and there were six buttons on it, and the dazed optic of Mr. Blummer observed that the first, or top one, was a tiny shirt button, and the next was a brass army-overcoat button with U.S. gleaming upon it, and that number three was an oxydized-silver affair, and that number four was a horn button evidently from the back of one of the Puritan fathers' coats, and then came a suspender button, and then, as the dazzled eyes of old Blum-mer reached the bottom button—a po-ker chip (found in Blummer's pocket) with two holes punched through it—he gave a snort that made the chandelier jingle. There is, after all, a fine sense humor about Blummer, and he laughed till he cried. And there won't be any button-money grudged in that household hereafter.—Cleveland Her-

Spiritual Womanhood Feminine religion, as it is now un-derstood, is not a settled state of mind so much as an accidental exhibition of feeling. It is due to the presence of particular social conditions, and, when these have ceased to be operative, it frequently ceases to exist. And even in the case of the strong-minded women and girls, it will be found that, however great the temptation toward it, emotional ecclesiasticism is on the decline rather than the increase. If exception be taken to this view, let it be remembered that there is going on in England a perpetual process of social upheaval, and that there are annually an immense number of daughters of the middle class who acquire a social veneer of that culture which is affected by their social betters, and who inci-dentally take up with Ritualism. On the other hand, sterner occupations and severer modes of thought attract a large percentage of young ladies, to whom oles and chasubles were once the main business of existence. The wife and mother of the upper classes, who, ten years ago, might have been more or less of a fashionable religiense, is now not improbably an avowed free-thinker. Liberal in politics and lati-tudinarian in religion, she hates sacredotalism and all that concern it with an intensity worthy of Victor Hugo himself. Thus we have two distinct types of spiritual womanhood. The new or the anti-ecclesiastical, may be direct-

> The Mother's Vacation Now the criticisms that men make on women's work-and I dare say that those made by women on men are no more reasonable-are mainly of this description—growing out of the impression that all work is easy which one does not understand. Just as hay-making is the lightest and most graceful of

ly referred to the progress which the higher female education has made. That education is advancing every day.

What will the religion of the woman of

the future be like? How will the congregations of the kitualistic churches of fashionable London be composed twenty years hence? Or will these

churches after such an interval con-

tinue to exist?-London World.

labors to those who have never person-ally handled a hay-fork, so is the greater part of a woman's day's work easy to a man until he has tried it. Try him for a while at the occupation that seems lightest—let us say, for two hours' steady work at taking out bastingthreads from that pretty blue bunting that was bought to please him—and see if he does not get some new views on the subject! And all this has yet a farther bearing upon the summer "rest, as it is called, of women, by the mountvery ill-natured things said on this sub-ject by those who should know better.

It is easy to contrast the hot summer labors of the husband in the city with the cool summer vacation of the wife. How few stop to remember that though the husband's nominal vacation be

the husband's nominal vacation be shorter, it is expected to be vacation indeed; he lays his books or his handicraft absolutely aside; all that, is demanded of him ordinarily is that he should amuse himself. The woman's vacation is nominally longer, but, if she is a housekeeper, a wife, a mother, she keeps her work and her care with her. If she keeps house in the country, it is still housekeeping, with increased difficulty of obtaining servants; even if she boards, she still has her children with her, and has upon her through the sumher, and has upon her through the sum-mer days the exclusive responsibility of seeing that they are fed, clothed, kept out of mischief in pleasant days, kept in employment on rainy days, and kept from collision with other boarders all the time. She and they are the gainers by it, on the whole, but if she were to sit down on Stinday and write for her husband a precise diary of the week, it would often be a singular inter-

Journal. Miss Dickinson as a Talker

pretation of the words "summer rest."

T. 'W. Higginson, in Woman's

The following is from Anna Dickinson's "A Ragged Register;"

Speeding over the Michigan Central, one of the beings who must express himself or die, having watched me fume over my window till I had at last conquered the catch and received a mouthful of fresh air, abandoned his seat on the opposite side of the car, crossed, and planted himself in front of me and the partially open sash. Presently he stirred, shrugged his shoulders, turned up his coat collar, and remarked, "It's chilly." As the announcement was apparently made to creation generally, I felt no call to respond. Dis-satisfied at the silence, he faced around, and in various ways sought to get up a conversation. My answers were won-derfully short. At last, as a desperate

resource, he said:
"Lecturing your trade, ain't it? You make your bread and butter by it, don't My tired head nodded what served

for an assent.
"Well, now, all's grist that comes to your mill, then? One fellow's stamps are's good's another's, hey?"

I am forced to admit it.

"Well, now," growing emphatic, and dragging out some greasy-looking bills and currency, "look here. You'll never lecture in our town. It's too darned small. But I'd like to hear what you can do when your steam's up. I thought idea of a woman keeping house as long syou have and pretending to be out of buttons. By George! I b'lieve eye-teeth cut. There's a dollar; 'll that pay for a good, square talk and all the fixens?" I make it manifest to him that it

> won't, and hold my peace once more. "What! not for a dollar? Well, then, it's pretty steep, but I don't mind just for once going two dollars."
>
> Not even for ten dollars can I be wound up and made to go, and his for-

earance is exhausted. "You don't mind my telling you that I think you're pretty considerable much on the make? I never did see your beat. You won't be sociable, and you won't make a square trade. You're not the woman for my stamps," putting back his unwashed currency. "I wouldn't talk to you, if—well, I'd as lief talk to a stone wall. Perhaps you'd

like your own company?"
And, as I did not contradict him, he gathered himself up, overcost and all, and replanted himself for a slow roast fiery dragon of a stove, but, evidently, bore me no malice, for, getting out at a lumber town in the woods, he paused, and said, "If you ever should speak anywhere 'round, I'll come to hear von.

Women always claim to be anxious to have as good husbands as possible, and yet we never attended a wedding where the bride married the best man.—Bos-

It was a Trojan lady, a niece of Mrs. Veneering and a cousin of Mrs. Shoddy, who invited a lady to come around and see her horse and phantom.-Albany

MISS MADEUP OLDGAL-" Yes, I love the old oak; it is associated with so many hours spent beneath its shade. It carries me back to my childhood, when —when—"Young Foodle—"When you—er—planted it?"

An old Bridgeport (Ct.) woman, who has pasted nearly 5,000 medical recipes in a book during the past forty years, bas never been sick a day in her life, and is growing discouraged; some peo-ple are born to ill-luck, she says.

A Bosron wife softly attached a pedometer to her husband when, after

upper, he started to go down to the office and balance the books. On his return fifteen miles of walking was re-corded. He had been stepping around billiard-table all the evening.

A young lady advertised for a maid. One applied, and, in response to the inquiry whether she was quick, she replied: "Oh! so quick that I will engage to dress you in half an hour."
"In half an hour," reiterated the young ady; "and what shall I do the rest of

You may talk about quality and all that sort of thing but, until a woman can go a week's journey with no other baggage than a clean handkerchief and a tooth-brush, she can never hope to occupy a position upon the same exalted plane with us who are nature's lords of the universe.

Two LADIES with children are talking in the garden of the Tuileries. Little Billy leaves his companion and addresses his mamma's friend: "Say, madame, will you take me walking with you?" "With pleasure, my child; but why do you want me to?" "'Cause you could show me so many streets and things and tell me about them. Manma says you are so much older than she is!"—Paris newspaper Paris newspaper.

PAUL proposes to his latest flame a little jaunt in Switzerland. "What is there in Switzerland?" asks the ingennous fair. "What is there in Switzer-land?" echoed her lover; "why, there is the most wonderful scenery in the world—lofty mountain peaks, tipped with rosy snow, and verdurous vales, and sleeping lakes, and—" "Oh, shoot the sleeping lakes—take me somewhere where there are shops to buy things at!"

-Paris paper. A CURIOUSLY-FORMED skeleton has been unearthed near Chattanooga, Tenn., with a pipe which the Times, of that place, says evidently belongs to the stone age, and was smoked by the original American aborigine many thousand years ago.

LAMAR ON SHERMANA

Senator Lamar recently addressed a large audience at Winona, Miss., in the course of which he spoke at some length in vindication of the Democratic party and of the South, against the charges made by John Sherman. We make the following extracts from his speech:

following extracts from his speech:
And now, fellow-ditizens, I have to set something upon a subject which, if not gravor in its char cter than that which I have discussed, is more difficult to treat with forfest increserve. A public offices, whose position finkies him the representative of the national interests, and whose duty it is to respect and vindeate the character of the whole people whom he represents, his lately taken the field as an onen, and, I believe, an avowed, candidate for the Presidency. His immense patronage and his necessary influence with the great money corporations of the country are all so many forces opporating to give success to his aspirations. Indecorous, in my opinion, as is this attitude of a Cabinet officer helding such immense patronage; compromising to the administration of which he forms as con-

rations. Indecorous, in my opinion, as is this attitude of a Cabinet officer helding such immense patronage; compromising to the administration, of which he forms: so conspicuous a part, as is this open diaregard of the patriotic professions as to civil-service reform made by the President—I would not feel called on to fellow him in his popular canyasees, but for one fact. He has lately made, published, and extensively circulated two enseches (one delivered at Portland, Me., the other at Stetileneville, Chio), which are litter and malignant misropresentations of the whole South; merepresentations uttered not in the hest and beginning, venomous words, means to etimulate honest and ignorant people to the exercise of sectional haired.

Before I read you what he says, especially about the South, lot me call your attention to his charges against the national Democracy:

"If I felt at liberty to choose the theme most important to you and to the whole people of the United States, I would present the recent revival by the Democratic party of the Southern decirine of States rights. This doctrine has been the evil genius of American politics. It was born of hostility to the Union. It was the bulwark of American slavery. It poisoned and estranged a large section of the country. Under the name of secssion it led to the late rebellion, and aimed to destroy the Union by an open-armed conflict with the National Government. Every life that was sacrificed and the treasury that was wasted in that was were the bitter fruits of this doctrine.

Now it takes the form of multification—no nullification by State officers as when Gon Jackson throttled it, but nullification by mem bers of Congress, the sworn agents and officers of the General Government. These officers would surrender essential powers of the National Government, nullify its law, cripple it in executing its conceded powers, and make it a Confederate instead of a National Government.

and make it a Confederate instead of a National Government."

Here is a direct and a positive statem at that the Democrate party has revived and committed itself to the Southern dootrine of State rights—not using the phrase to convey that meaning which is acceptable to the minos of all the people of all the States, both North and South, but using it to convey that meaning which is repugnant to the Northern heart, and which the people of the North regard as subversive of national security and the integrity of the Union. He expressly says: "The Southern doctrine of State rights," involving "secession" and "nullification."

Now what was that "Southern doctrine of State rights," involving secession and nullification, of which Mr. Sherman speaks? The gen-

tleman knows well what the doctrine is, and he knew equally well that notiber the Democratic party nor any member of Congress now maintains it, or asserts it, or follows it.

He knows that the doctrine of which he spoke was a claim that every State of the United States had reserved in its own hands the visible to indee of the constitution life. right to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress, and to pronounce it null and void within its own limits.

Now, Mr. Sherman knows, and knows well, that every Southern State has yielded up that doctrine; yielded it up in good faith and forever; aye, more, has written its renunciation in its organic law. He knows that nowhere in this great Union is there one State which sets up any claim of right to determine the limits of Federal authority, or claims any power over the Federal Government or any department of that Government. What, then, does the Secretary mean by this rockless assertion? And what is the impression which he in his high and responsible position intends to produce? He knows what ideas and feelings are associated with the ante-bellum southern doctrine of State rights in the mind of the people before whom he made that charge; that is to say, secession and slavery, recellion, Now, Mr. Sherman knows, and knows well people before whom he made that charge; that is to say, secession and slavery, recellion, nullification and dismemberment of the Union. Such are the impressions made upon their minds, and such are the impressions which he knew would inevitably be produced when he made this charge against a great national party which at the last election gave to its candidate for the Presidency an overwhelming ma-

for the Presidency an overwhelming majority of the popular vote of the United states. Is it true that this great party has done this thing? Not only is it not true, but Secretary Sherman ought to know it to be not true. Fellow-citizens, I do not believe that in all the annals of party war are to be found assertions more reckless of consequences, more destitute of foundation, more cunningly framed for the production of erroneous impressions on the popular mind than are those of Mr. Secretary Sherman. Nowhere throughout the extent of the Union is there any conflict of State with Federal authority, nor is there any possibility of such a conflict for the future. But, says the Secretary, "it takes the form of nullification, of such a conflict for the future. But, says the Secretary, "it takes the form of nullification, not by State officers, as when Gen. Jackson throttled it, but by members of Congress, the sworn agouts and officers of the Federal Gov-erament." Listening to this statement, would any one of acquainted with the Secretary's posi-tion and necessities imagine that, in making it and in reiterating it, be meant to be understood as referring to an act of legislation by the Con-gress of the United States? Would he not tather invaries a Comwellian dissolution of tather inspire a Cromwellian dissolution of Cougress by the pike of a Gen. DeTrobriand marching into legislative halls with fixed bayonets? Was ever the passage of a bill through the House of Representatives and the Senate characterized before this as mullification of a characterized before this as mullification of a law of Cougress? Is such language the utter-suce of a statesman? Knowing the meaning of such language as we do know it, and seeing the connection in which the Secretary has used it, to what conclusion can we come save this: either that the Secretary is ignorant of that of which he speaks (and for such a man so en-gaged to be this ignorant is a crime), or that, not being ignorant, he has paraded before our Northey brothers an imperiment and sense. or there brethren an impertinent and sense-

Does he mean to say that all or any of the Democratia members of the last Congress ether openly advanced or covertly relied on the onte-bellum doctrine of State rights as a foundation upon which to rest measures antagonistic to the perpetuity and giory of the Federal Government, or as an end to the attainment of which such measures were to be presented and justified? If so, I assert it is not true, either in letter or spirit, and I chaltine, or the measure, or the speeches, or the votes.

I repeat, then, why did the Secretary use the word "nullification" when speaking of an or

derly, formal and ordinary act of Congress to repeal an existing law? The word has but one true meaning in American politics, when used in connection with State rights—that is, the asserted right of a State to interpose its authority to invalidate an act of Congress. This is the meaning which the honest masses who listened to Mr. Sherman would attach to it: prejudices, reawaken quieted alarm, reinflame cooled passions and remadden the extinguished animosities of sections. I hope he may be dis-appointed in his purpose.

He repeats the charge in another form, and

n doing so makes a statement equally unfounded and misloading. He says: "When, by the irmness of the President, they fai'ed in their main object, they sought by conditions in appropriation bills to compel him to agree to nullity laws in violation of his oath of office."
What are the exact facts of the proceeding to which he refers? The Congress passed all the appropriation bills, providing for all the expenses of the Government in all its departments, as Mr. Sherman himself admits. Into those bills were inserted certain provisions amendatory of existing laws, so as to withdraw the authority to use troops at the polls, to secure impartial juries in the Federal courts, and, lastly, to take from the United States Supervisors the power to interfere with the freedom of elections. I shall not now discuss the propriety of making such amendments and repeal a part of an appropriation bill. I inforce and adopt as my own the view presented by Hon. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, a gentleman whom

I regard as among the ablest, most useful and front fromts ing of our public men. "If anything," says Mr. Hurd, "has been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century, it is that even general legislation flay by tacked to appropriation bills, and certainly, no man at any time in the history of this Government has disputed the proposition that measures in the interest of economy, propositions relating to the revenue, such as these are, might be incorporated into bills when originated by the House."

But for the purpose of this argument ist me

relating to the revenue, such as these are, might be incorporated into bills when originated by the House.

But for the purpose of this argument let me admit that in their course in this matter the Democratic party were a regardly, fatalir, hidesurby wrong; let me admit that they were flagrantly, fatalir, hidesurby wrong; let me admit that the scheme "conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity." What then? The ferry law which the Democrats were proposing to alter and amend became a law in this very manner, and became a law in this manner by the contrivance of the very party for whom Mr. Shorman speaks, and with which he was cooperating at the very time. They and he foother ceived the fraud; they and he brought forth the iniquity; and if the Democrats, following in their footsteps in the single instance of trying to pull down by such a practice a flagrant and crying evil by them created through such practice, have committed a wrong, then is the Democratic party fesponsible, not to Mr. Shorman and the stalwarts, who have slaned worse than we, but to the great body of the American people, and to them alone. If we have sinned in attempting thus to procure the repeal of an oppressive law, framed in such a manner, how much greater is their sin who conceived and first practiced the plan for the purpose of stripping from the President of the United States the veto power granted by the constitution, and who did succeed by this very method in passing this law over the President's head without having the constitutional majority.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Onio is not a keystone State. Allen lost it in 1875, but Tilden swept the Table and Pocket Cutlery, country in 1876. Ewing has lost Ohio in 1879, but _____, the Democratic candidate for President, will sweep the country in 1880, and will not be counted out, either.-Boston Post.

In pursuance of not only the effort, but the combination organized to whoop up a Bayard Presidential "boom," Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has written a letter to a friend in this city, in which he says that the present aspect of politics ap-pears to him to suggest the nomination of Bayard and McDonald as the Democratic ticket for 1880 .- Washington Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE latest development in the New York Tilden and Kelly imbroglio is that Kelly is to get the control of the politics of New York ci y from the Cornell Republicans in case Cornell is elected. It is charged that the bargain is similar to that consummated at one period by a faction of the New York Republican party with Tweed, and by which he was enabled to perpetuate his enormous robberies. Can there be THE New York Tribunehas been de-

lighted with the downfall of Mr. Thur-

man. The defeat of no other man in public life could have so pleased the proprietor of that concern, Mr. Jay Gould. He is in the Union Pacific for the purpose of making the most of it disadvantage of the United States; but Thurman persistently urged his bill, and finally secured its passage, compelling the company to create a sinking fund from its earnings for the discharge of its obligations to the Gov-ernment. This he did in the face of Jay Gould's shameless lobby. Just as Jay Gould's organ is rejoicing that Thur there comes the decision of the Su-preme Court that the Thurman law is constitutional. It will be enforced therefore, greatly to the disgust of the Goald crowd, who will find that Thur-man survives sufficiently to make them do the honest thing.

Williams, the African who was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature in Hamilton county, accom-panied Charley Foster to New York the other day, intending to engage with him in a canvass of the State in the in-terest of Cornell, Conkling and Canonlican managers with chilling civility and sent to a hotel, where he was told to remain until his services were need ed. The clerks, regardless of the Civil Rights law and the failure of the wiping out programme, assigned their Sene-gambian guest a room near the caves, where he was informed he might also eat, the dining-room being reserved ex clusively for the played-out Caucasian. When the full force of this Southern outrage was appreciated by the honorable moke from Ohio, he picked up his consumptive grip-sack and started for a restaurant, inveighing bitterly against the house in which he could not be treated as a gentleman. He and his brother stumpers will make the Robin-son-Tilden faction suffer for this when they warm up to their work.—Chicago

A Lingering Death. Our readers will remember the men tion in last Friday's issue of the death

of the 9-year-old daughter of Henry Haldeman and lady, at their residence on Acequia street. The cause of the death was a very unusual one, and the incidents relative thereto were very strange. When about 14 months old little Annie, for that was the child's name, while in the kitchen got hold of portion of the contents. Of course, the consequence was that the child suffered intensely and came very near dying at the time. After recovering from the first effects of the lye, it was disco that the child's throat was scalded and that it was unable to swallow any food of a solid nature. Despite the efforts of skilled physicians and the constant attention of her loving parents, little Annie's throat never di heal up. But the child lived and grew plump and fat, though bereft of that vivacity which characterizes chil-dren. The child's pain and suffering frivolous and the gay, and turn the thoughts more to solemn and real things. As years rolled on, however, such nourishment as Annie was capa ble of taking proved not sufficient to meet nature's demands and sustain her growing body, and presently it was observed that her condition was rapidly becoming more serious, and a physician case. But no good was ever accom-plished, the injury received was incura-ble, and it was settled that the child gradually approached the end of exist-ence. Finally, death came, though Annie had attained the age of 9 years, during nearly eight of which she had lived exclusively on soups, gruel and liquid-like food. At the time of her death the child was in appearance as a skeleton, but retained her powers of mind and conversed rationally to the end .- San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

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